PROTEST BY THE OPPOSITION.

"The Express" on the Floor.

Colfax and McPherson Speaker and Clerk of the House.

Mr. Stevens's Committee on Southern Representatives Appointed.

ADDRESS OF THE SPEAKER

The Opening Scenes Photographed by Our Special Correspondent.

Alabama Ratifies the Constitutional Amendment.

Washington, Monday, Dec. 4, 1865.

All the interest attending the opening of cases, and the known determination of Mr. Aictherson in regard to the roll, made the result a foregone conclusion. At the same time, the will of the minority had not transpired, and it was not known whether we should escape the fillibustering scenes of the ante-Rebellion Congresses.

The Senate organized very quietly. The beautiful weather, soft and warm as Spring, attracted thousands to the Capitol, and long before the hour of 12 the rallenot transpired, and it was not known whether we

beton manner, enters into conversation with him

Mr. Colfax, the prospective Speaker, is the center of niles grimly upon his children. Bingham of Onio. Pennsylvania, who does not; while Roscoe Conkling. election in that State.

The Clerk quietly begins to call the roll, and as he passes Tennessee Mr. Maynard arises and endeavors to interrupt him, that Tennessee may be heard. The request makes a hum, but nothing more, for the Clerk ines to bear him. The call finished, and again Maynard strives to gain a hearing, but Mr. Morrill quickly trips him up by moving to proceed to the election o Speaker. Again Maynard beseeches, but the majority, under the head of the resolute Stevens, insist upon order rather sternly.

Brooks arises to his feet, and, in a speech that reads the an editorial of The Express, informs the House that taless it changes its course and throws open the doors to the 90 panting, unreconstructed brethren in gray, we might as well not have a country, which the crowd letened to rather impatiently, although Brooks becomes wild and declamatory. After a tilt with Stevens, which creates a shout of laughter, and a rementrance that makes Long John Wentworth so angry that he continues his indignation to Mr. Orth of Indians, Brooks yields, and Stevens, in his slow, caustic half-sardonic way, quietly forces his motion, assisted by the snappy, persistent, nervous Mr. Farnsworth. Mr. Johnson, a Pennsylvania Dutchman, tries to stop the tide, but it rolls over him.

Maynard takes his bat and dissolves in the crowd, and Mr. Morrill nominates Mr. Colfax. Mr. Winfield sominates James Brooks, and d much good humor, not ballelous, but rather commiserating the New-Yorker's immense minority. All this has just taken thirty-three minutes. The sail begins, and John B. Alley answers, "Schoyler Comman." In this half hour a resolute majority, calmy, without anger, with rare good humor, indeed, quitily presents the distategrations of the Republican party, and informs the unreconstructed in gray that the way to enter Congress is not to hick open the doors.

As Mr. Alley begins the roll, the scene is historical. The galkries are crowded. The vacant spaces around members' seats are crammed with Senators, and ladges, and Generals, and all manner of people, silent dense. The spell does not last long, for the year rell up so so rapidly that Mr. Colfax gets tired marking he soll, and leans over to converse with Mr. Garfield. We improve the time to glance over the scene, and feel that if there can be anything in phrenology the present bease is a remarkable body of men. How the types of actionality mingle and blend. The Eastern delegaions represent mentality; the Western, strength; the Middle, discipline. Mr. Stevens has a most obedient Sajority, and it votes and acts us one man. The spirit of anxiety slowly passes away, and by the time Mr. Colha takes the oath and makes his brief, earnest speech, and proceeds to the practical business of presiding, a business that suggests in its monotony and glibness the Profession of an anathoneer, the scens is over; the cor-spondents bustle away; the galleries become hungry; moles take wing, and the House goes on with th



Earibune.

Vol. XXV....No. 7,695.

The Senate Caneus met after adjournment this afterseen, and appointed a committee to prepare and report

its Standing Committees.

The Message will be delivered to both Houses at 2 o'clock to-morrow. The House, it is believed, will then adjourn over to Monday, when the committees

When the State of Tennessees was reached, Mr. MAY NARD of that State, holding in his hand a paper, desired to make a remark, but the Clerk objected, saying then adjourn over to Monday, when the committees

Mr. MAYNARD—Does the Clerk decline to the committees.

The bill was ordered to be printed.

TRIAL BY JUNY—COLORED JUROES.

Mr. SUMMER introduced a bill to preserve the right of trial by jury, which provides that grand juries shall consist one-half of persons of African descent in sections where one sixth of the population are Africans and the same proportion in petit juries where the matter relates to any injuries inflicted by a person of African descent upon a person not of such descent, or vice versa; and prejudice against such African race is made a ground of challenge and exclusion from such juries.

The bill was ordered to be printed.

PROPOSED OATH FOR LATE REBELS.

Mr. SUSKER introduced a bill prescribing an oath to maintain a republican form of government in the States in rebellion, as follows:

"Ide hereby swear that I will at all times bereafter use my best end-awars to maintain a republican form of government in the States of which I am as inhabitant, and in the Union of

TIONAL AMENUMENT.

Mr. SUMMER offered a bill to enforce the Constitutional Amendment by punishing any attempt to control the services of any person contrary to this provision by a fine not exceeding \$1,000, or imprisonment not exceeding 10 years, or both, at the direction of the Court; and it shall be no defense that such claim is sanctioned by any State law.

by any State law.

It annuls State laws in conflict with it, and restricts purisdiction in cases growing out of it to the United

States Courts.
This was ordered to be printed.

This was ordered to be printed.

NEGRO S FFFRAGE IN THE DISTRICT.

Mr. SUMMER in roduced a bill to give the right of suffrage to persons of color in the District of Columbia, which was ordered to be trinted.

Mr. SUMMER introduced a pint resolution, proposing to amend the Constitution so is to make voters, instead of population, the basis of representation in Congress.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Mr. SUMMER introduced a Columbiant, resolution

Mr. Suss er introduced a consurent resolution clutory of the adoption of the Constitutional American should bing Stavery.

CITEZ ONS OF LATELY REBELLION STATES.

Mr. SCIENCE introduced a series of resolution clutory of the duty of Congress, especially in respec-the loy al citizens of the States lately in Libellion.

declatory of the duty of Congress, especially in respect to the loy of citizens of the States lately in Apellion.

Of ONDITIONS FOR THE RECONSTRUCTS,

Mr. SU MKRR introduced the following:
Resolved. That in order to provide proper guarantee, for security in the feature as that peace and prosperity abus, agrely prevailant is the plighted fath of the mation shall be pregreed, it is the 1 oil daily of Congress to take case that a State declared to be in recellion shall be allowed to resume its relogion to the Uni on until after the satisfactory performance of agreement of a popular yots and be sanctioned by a majority of the people of each State respectively, as follows:

The composite rectabilishment of lovalty as shown by an homest recently of the later of the same time the subject of the same time of the same time of the case of the same time of the same time of the composite is no famy kind.

The composite application of the unity of the Republic, and the cuty of all editions, so that there shall be a made time of the same time the adoption in the same time the National oblic, stons to Union soldiers, with solemn pledges ever to join it has propertion of the National deat and the National oblic, stons to Union soldiers, with solemn pledges ever to join it has propertion of the National deat and the National oblic, times to Union soldiers, with solemn pledges ever to join it has propertion of the content of all without distinction of color or rec.

The choice of color of the Sational credit. The organization was presented face to indirect, for their reputation, or it any way tending to impair the National credit. The organization of a supplication of color or rec.

The choice of of the sational security and the National of constant and a monochilation.

Resolved, The time of the National security of the National of constant and the National security of the National of the securities of the sec

political power and independent further these conditions a problem of the conditions of the problem of the prob

clary system c f the United States.

DALLY RESSIONS

Mr. FOOT moved the adoption if an order that the Senate meet every day at 12 o'clock which was carried FILEHOM FOR SOUTHENERS.

Mr. Weth SON introduced a bill to maintain the freedom of the inhabitants of the Stars declared to be in insurrection. which was ordered in the printed.

At 124 o'clock the Sonate took a recase until I, when it reassembled and directed the Serietary to inform the House of its organization.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1865.

this Message is great. Congress is in good humor, and Congress, the Clerk of the late House will proceed, as required by law, to read by States the roll of members elect. Gentlemen are requested to respond to their

tion is inadmissible, the motion for the election of Speaker now being in order. The CLERK ruled that was a good point of order. Mr. MAYNARD—I appeal to the gentleman to listen to

Mr. MANAMP I appear to the general meters of the minutes.

Mr. STEVENS—I cannot yield to any gentleman who is not a member of this body.

Mr. JoHNSON (Pa.) obtained the floor, for the purpose, as he said, of explaining, but

Mr. STEVENS objected, remarking, "A man cannot when they are staken."

explain anything never spoken."

The CLERK reminded Mr. Brooks that he could not yield the floor if objection was made, nor could he yield the excepting for the purposes of explanation or debate

m pending amendments.

Mr. Brooks reptied that he did not regard the proceedings as parliamentary, and expressed his regret that such a dangerous precedent was about to be estab-

ished.

Mr. Johnson (Pa.) wished to proposed a question. It cluted to making up the roll, which was the first step related to making up the roll, which was the first step to organization.

The CLERK held that that had no reference to the elec-

The Clerk held that that had no reference to the election of Speaker, which was the pending motion.

THE PREVIOUS QUESTION.

Mr. STEVENS moved the previous question. On the
motion to proceed to the election of speaker, Mr. Johnson proposed to submit a motion which could take preecdence of the motion of his colleague, (Mr. Stevens),
The wished to move that the name of the gentleman
from Tennensee, who holds the credentials, be placed
Unit the roll.

Don the roll.

The CLERK decided the motion out of order.

The House, under the operation of the previous The House, under the operation of the previous question, agreed to the question of Mr. Moerili, that the Hous now proceed to the election of Speaker.

ELECTION FOR SPEAKER.

Mr. Aorrill nominated Schuyler Colfax of Indiana, and Mr. Winfield nominated James Brooks of New-York.

York,
Messrs, Morrill of Vermont, Dawson of Pennstvania.
Smith of Kutucky, and Fincke of Ohio, were appointed The result of the rice roce voting was as follows:
Whole number of votes 175 Mr. Colfer

Ross, Sharklin, Sitzreaves, Strause, Tabor, Taylor, Thornton, Trimble, Winnield and Wright.

There was applause when the Clerk announced that Mr. Colfax was elected.

Mr. Morrill and Mr. Brooks were appointed by the Clerk a Committee to conduct the Speaker to the Chair.

Clerk a Committee to conduct the Speaker to the Chair, upon reaching which he delivered the following ad-dress:

soon, and appointed a committee to prepare and report
its Standing Committees.

The Message will be delivered to both Houses at young the state of Teanesses was reached, Mr. Mark Committees, and the control of the committee of the state of Teanesses was reached, Mr. Mark Committees, and the control of the committee will be anomated by Speaker Color.

SINATE.... Washington, Dec. 4.

The Senate met at 12 o'clock, 1000, and was called to order by Mr. Postra, President por tea.

The Sen. Dir. Cont., 1 the Chapita, then offered the following prayer:

The Geo. Dir. Grat, 1 the Chapita, then offered the following prayer:

The Senate met at 12 o'clock, 1000, and was called to order by Mr. Postra, President por tea.

If was then a measured that 117 members had an encounced that 117 members had a measured to their name.

Mr. Saymard, before that was done with offered to say that the delivered state of the beat of the state of Freeder the following prayer:

Mr. Saymard, before that was done with the condent of the state of Freeder the treated of the state of Freeder the Saymard that the condent of the state of Freeder the Saymard that the state of Freeder the Saymard the Saymard that the state of Freeder the Saymard that the state of Freeder the Saymard the Saymard

On motion of Mr. WASHRURNE (Illinois) the Rules of the House of the Thruv-eighth Congress were adopted as the rules of the present House until other-

ALABAMA AND THE AMENDMENT. Mr. WASHBURNE sent up the following to the Clerk's able, which was read:
"MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 4, 1965.

"To Hee. WILLIAN H. SHWARD:
"The Amendment is apopted by supercurve ing vote. I will send you an authenticated copy at an early day. Please see that Alabama is announced as the twenty-seventh State."
"L. E. Parsons." Applause followed the reading of this dispatch

Applause followed the reading of this dispatch.

SOUTHERN REPERSINATIVES.

Mr. STEVENS offered the following joint resolution,
Resolved, (by the Senate and House of Representatives in
Congress assembled), That a joint committee of fifteen shall
be appointed, nine of whom shall be members of the House
and six of the Senate, who shall inquire into the condition of
the States which formed the so-called Confederate States of
America, and report whether they or any of them are entitled
to be represented in either House of Congress, with leave to
report at any time by bill or otherwise; and until such report
shall have been made and finally acted upon by (Congress, no
member shall be received in either House from any of the socalled Confederate States, and all papers relating to the representatives of the said States shall be referred to the said
committee.

Mr. Eldenge (Wis.) objected to the introduction of the resolution. When

Mr. SIEVERS moved a suspension of the rules, and
this question was determined in the affirmative by 129
against 35.

Mr. Dawson asked for a postponement of the resolution till after this week.

The SPEAKER said the motion would be in order if the previous question had not been demanded.

Mr. Dawson moved that the resolution be laid on the

previous question had not been demanded.

Mr. Dawson moved that the resolution be laid on the table, which was decided in the negative.

The House then passed the joint resolution by the following vote: Yeas, 123; nava, 26, as follows:

Yras—Mostra Albey, Alleson, Anies, Anderson, Baker, Baldwin, Banks, Barker, Bastun, Benjumin, Bidwell, Bingham, Blow, Houtwell, Brandagee, Bronwell, Bremail, Buckland, Bondy, Clerk (Chiro), Gark (Kanoas), Cobb. Conkling, Gook, Colhon, Culver, Datting, Davis, Dawes, Defrees, Delano, Deming, Dixon, Donnelly, Priggs, Damont, Eckley, Egdeston, Ellot, Farnsworth, Ferry, Garfield, Grimwell, Griswold, Hale, Harving, Hart, Haves, Henderson, Highy, Hill, Holmes, Hooker, Hocknis, Hubbard (Cona.), Hubbard (West Va.), Bubbard (N. Y.), Hubbard (Cona.), Hubbard (Obio), Habe, Hooker, Hocknis, Hubbard (Lova, Hubbard (Obio), Han, Barston, Marvin, McClurg, McIndee, Julian, Kasson, Kelley, Kelso, Ketchum, Kuykendall, Lafin, Latham, Lawrence (Penn.), Lawrence (thio), Loon, Longyear, Lynch, Marston, Marvin, McClurg, McIndee, McKee, McRuer, Meror, Miller, Moorhead, Marril, Mortis, Moulton, Myers, Newell, O'Neill, Orth, Payne, Patterson, Perham, Phelps, Pike, Fomercy, Pice, Randall (Ky.), Raymond, Rice (Mass.), Rice (Ma.), Rellim, Sawyer, Schenck, Soofield, Sheliabarger, Sinth, Spaidong, Start, Stevens, Stillwell, Thayer, John L. Thomas, Ir., Trowbridge, Upon, Van Aerman, Van Horn (N. Y.), Van Horn (Mo.), Ward, Warner, Washburne (Ill.), Waker, Wentworth, Waley, Williams, Wilson (iowa), Wilson (Penn.), Windom, Woodbridge—133, NATS—Massra, Ancona, Betzer, Bayer, Brooka, Chanler, Dawson, Dennison, Eldridge, Finck, Glossbrenner, Goodyear, Grider, Harding (Ky.), Hogan, James M. Humphrey, Johnson, Korf, Le Fland, McCullough, Niblack, Nicholson, Noell, Radford, Randall (Pg.), Bitter, Rogers, Rose, Shinkin, Shgreaves, Strouse, Tabor, Taylor, Winteld and Wright—36.

Mr. Washburne (H.). Sawa souce of a bill to revive

BILLS NOTICED. BILLS NOTICED.

Mr. WASHBURNE (11.) gave nonce of a bill to revive the grade of General in the United States army.

Mr. Orth gave notice of a bill to amend the Constitution so as to apportion Representatives in Congress according to the number of legal voters in each district, RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE IN THE D STRICT.

RIGHT OF SUPPRAGE IN THE D STRICT.

Mr. Kelley (Pa.) gave notice of his intention to introduce the following bill to extend the right of sulfrage in the District of Columbia:

Be it enacted, &c. That from all laws and parts of laws prescribing the qualifications of electors for any office in the District of Columbia, the word "white" be, and the same is hereby stricken out; and that from and after the passage of this act, no person shall be disqualited from your start. Maching the motion of Mr. Stevens. The interest in

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

MEXICO.

The War on the Rio Grande.

Interesting Correspondence Between General Weitzel and the Commanders of the Imperialist and French Forces.

The telegraph a few days since briefly alluded to a sharp correspondence that had passed between Gen. Mejia, the Imperial commander at Matamoros, and Maj. Gen. Weitzel, commanding the United States forces on the Texas side of the Rio Grande; also, a tart letter from the French naval commander and Gen. W. The New-Orleans mail of yesterday brings us the correspondence in full, and we lay it before our readers as part of the current history of the day.

GEN. MEJIA TO GEN. WEITZEL.

MEXICAN IMPERIAL ARMY.

Of French marines going up the river on the steambous Antonio.

According to my positive orders the officer commanding the detachment recommended to his men not to assure any act of hostility whatever coming from the American side. This order was executed, and with a whorized and with a shelligerents, and are determined not sware of the with stronger reason do these laws require that you should not tolerate any acts of hostility coming from your side. It is failing it as the American side. This order was executed, and will to swerve from it. According to international laws, the armed Maxicans who cross your frontier should be always require that you should not tolerate any acts of hostility coming from your side. It is failing it as the continue to be, whatever happens, because we understand our duty as beligerents, and are determined not swarred distarmed. With stronger reason do these laws require that you should not tolerate any acts of hostility coming from your side.

GEN. MEJIA TO GEN. WEITZEL.

MEXICAN IMPERIAL ARMY.

DIVISION OF MEMIA, GENERAL-IN CHIEF,
MATAMOROS, Nov. 9, 1865.

GENERAL: I forward you inclosed copy of a communication, dated yesterday, sent to me by D. de la Bedoliero, lieutenant in the French marines and acting commander of the armed gunboat Antonio. You can, by said communication, officially take cognizance of the following occurrences, which include so many flagrant violations of the neutrality which the United States have obligated themselves to keep in Mexican affairs:

First: That the Mexican steamer Antonio, coming up the river with French troops on board, was attacked from the Texas shore without any provocation whatever. Nor was this insult to the French and Mexican flags, which were both floating on the boat, in any way punished.

Second: That the bestegers of Matamoros, detached from their lines to attack, from Mexico, the said steamboat crossed the Rio Grande under arms, without any opposition being made by the American authorities, officers or soldiers, from whom, on the contrary, they received a hearty welcome.

Third: That the same bandits were in direct communication with the American steamboat Tampleo during the action. The relation of M. de la Bedolilero is confirmed by the unequivocal marks left on the Antonio by the projectiles sent from the Texas shore.

Beside this, occurrences of the same character have taken place in the neighborhood of Matamoras during the steamer Paisano and Eugenia, a great number of

[We omit Bedolliero's complaint in full, as the points of it are embodied in the above communication from his

to whom shall be referred the rules of the House, with bower to report at any time such amendments as shall be deemed proper.

On motion of Mr. Washuurse it was ordered that a message be sent to the Senate informing them that a moram of the House have assembled, have elected the flor. Schuyler Colfax, Speaker, and are now ready to in such a committee of three be appointed by the House to in such a committee on the part of the Samuer to alt on the President, and into the President and the part of the Samuer to the part of the Rio Grande.

General Thrays (Fixed Commanding line of the Rio General Thrays. Nov. 13, 1865.

General Thrays (Fixed Commanding line of the Rio General Thrays. Commanding line of the Rio General Thrays.

munition, and they certainly could give them very little information.

The fact that there were bullet-marks on the starboard side of the Antonio does not prove at all that the shots were fired from the American side, because, as you must know, the Rio Graade is so crocked and has so many sharp turns that a boat could be riddled on her starboard side, and still every shot be fired from the Mexican shore. You complain that my officers and men affiliate with the Liberals and welcome them. This is not strange. The Liberals claim that they are fighting for their freedom. Their cause, then, is one that has swakened the warmest sympathies in every American breast. It would be as impossible for me to prevent this, even if I felt so disposed, as it would be to stop the motion of the earth. But I do not feel so disposed, During our late war the officers and men of French and English men-of-war lying in ports in our military possession affiliated continually and exclusively with our enemies as at New Orleans and Norfolk, and yet it was not thought uccessary to communicate with them on the sublect. They were permitted to choose yet it was not thought uccessary to communicate with them on the subject. They were permitted to choose their own associates. I have only heard of a single instance when a mob of

Mexicans threw stones at your gunboats, and this mob was promptly dispersed by my guards.

I have never heard of a single soldier making insult-

I have never heard of a single soldier making insulting remarks, but have heard that Mexicans frequently make them. It would be impossible for me to stop this, because I have not the force to spare for pickets, though I feit disposed to do it; but I do not feel so disposed, because ever since my arrival here you have allowed a sheet, published in Matamoros and printed in the English and Seanish Lagranges daily to willing and glish and Spanish languages, daily to villify and insult the Government, the people and the army of the United State, and this, too, after your attention and that of Senor Robies had been called to it. You, General, have no right to complain of my con-

Senor Robies and been called to it.
You, General, have no right to complain of my conduct during the recent siege. I permitted the women and children to come here from Matamores, meat to go over to your citizens who remained, grass for the cows of the same, and wood to enable them to cook their meals. Humanity required this, In return, I gave the wounded Liberals who were betpless and destitute shelter, medicines and food. I invariably did this for my wounded enamies. For whom have I done the most in this matter? Is it not about an equal thing?

Again, you promised to release American citizens, after my demand was made, from being pressed into military service under vou, contrary to the treaty between Mexico and the United States; and yet yesterday I heard of three that were still held. I believe this to be entirely the fruit of your subordinate officers, and do not blame you for it.

Again, you have converted an American steamer into a gunboat and hoisted the Mexican flag on her, without first buying her and changing her nationality, according to law; and against this I hereby protest, and if not remedied will at once lay the matter before my superior officers.

As Monsieur Cloue, commander of the naval division in the Gulf of Mexico, has already additessed me on some of the above subjects, I should be pleased if you would send him a copy of this letter, as I do not wish to correspond with two different commanders.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, G. Weitzel, Major-Gen, Commanding.

THE FRENCH NAVAL COMMANDER TO GEN.

WEITZEL.

First Letter.

WEITZEL.

NAVAL DIVISION OF THE MEXICAN GULF,
ON BOARD THE FRIGATE MAGELLAN.
OFF THE KIO GRANDE, Nov. 6, 1865.

GENERAL: I have been exactly informed as to the events taking place in the surroundings of Matamorosthat is to say, that I am perfectly cognizant of the assistance which the so-called Liberals have received, and still receive, from Texas, and more especially from Brownsville.

Comanding the Naval District of the Mexican Gulf.
To the General Commanding the Forces of the United
tates on the line of the Rio Grande, Brownsville.

very respectfully, your obedient servant, G. WEITZEL, Major-General Commanding.

AMERICA.

From Guatemala we have received advices

neen of Spain.

The President of the Republic has sent a message to

The foreigners in Chili are decided in their support of the Government. The Diplomatic Corps, resident in Santiago, have expressed their approval of the protest of Chili to Spain. The Germans in the province of Atacama have voluntarily renounced all exemption from taxes, to which, as foreigners, they have a right.

Preparations for war are vigorously carried on.
The latest advices from Honduras by way of
San Salvador report notable political changes.
The insurrection in the Department of Olansko has

necessary.

All the Members of Congress will henceforth be of equal political rank, and will be simply called Representatives of the Congress of Honduras.

The question of capital punishment is attracting much attention in Honduras.

RRAZIL.

Emigrants. The following is an extract of a private letter, lated Rio de Janeiro, Nov. 3, 1865:

fought courageously. The Faragunyans are given fast.

The Brazilian currency, which suffered the usual run of the jobbers, has revived and exchange is now 21 pence to the militeris; the par being 21; the empire having effected a loan of about \$25,000,000, on very bad torms in England, and at the same time settled is quarrel with that State.

You had better advise all American emigrants for Brazil to stay at home. It is too costly and too palaful a process for Americans to learn, how supremely superior their own country is to all others, even with the oppressions of which they complain so loudly.

Orange Council-Burglaries-Navigation. TORONTO, Monday, Dec. 4, 1865.
Burglaries are very numerous. Last night

Several important changes at Detreit.

Detroit, Monday, Dec. 4, 1865.

Several important changes have taken place among the ratiroad officials here. W. K. Muir has been appointed Assistant Superintendent of the Michigan Central Railway, vice C. H. Hurd, resigned. James H. Muir has been appointed Secretary of the Detroit and Milwankee Ruiroad, in room of Thomas Bell, who takes the general management of that road. Mr. Hard, whose failing health compels him to leave the railroad business, has been the recipient of the finest service of sliver ever presented in this city. Bailrond Changes at Detroit.

Remarkable Weather at Baltimore.

ville.

Accept, General, the assurance of my highest esteem and most perfect consideration. G. CLOUR, Commanding the Naval Division of the Mexican Gulf. To the General Commanding the forces of the United States on the Rio Grand.

GEN. WEITZEL'S RESPONSE.

HEADQUARTERS. DISTRICT OF THE RIO GRANDE. BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Nov. 10, 1885.

Monsieur G. CLOUE, Commander of the Naval Division, Gulf of Mexico:

Monsieur G. CLOUE, Commander of the Naval Division, Gulf of Mexico:
Sile: I have received your communication of the 6th inst., and return it herewith, as I cannot receive a document so disrespectful to me and to the Government I have the honor to represent.

If you have any complaints to make, they will be duly submitted to higher authority, if said complaints are in proper tone and couched in proper language. I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

G. Weitzel, Major-General Commanding.

Second Letter.

OF THE MOUTH OF THE RIO GRANDE. }

FRIGATE MAGELLAN, Nov. 9, 1865. }

GENERAL: I have the honor to inform you that some shot were fired from the American side at a detachment of French marines going up the river on the steamboal Antonio.

States on the line of the Rio Grande, Brownsville.

WEITZEL TO CLOUE.

HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF THE RIO GRANDE, }

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Nov. 12, 1865.

Monsieur G. CLOUE, Commander of the Naval Division of the Mexican Gulf:

Sin: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt or your communication of the 9th inst.

Several days ago I received one from Gen. Mejia on the same subject; but before I had received either I had commenced to investigate the affair, and as soon as I can I will reply to Gen. Mejia, as he signs himself and is understood to be commander of the line of the Rio Grande on the other side, and because I have neither the time nor disposition to correspond with two

FROM CENTRAL AND SOUTH

to the 2d of November.

The Pope has sent an antograph letter to his "beloved son, the illustrious and honorable Varon Vicente Cerna, President of the Republic of Gantemala," congratulating him on his elevation to the Presidency.

A similar letter has also been received from the

The President of the Republic has sent a message to Congress, urging certain reforms in the Constitution. From Costa Rica comes the news of the death of Don Joaquin Bernardo Calxo, President of the Senate of the Republic. The funeral took place in the Cathedral at San José.

terminated.

The Congress of the Republic of Honduras has decided to abolish the Senate Chamber. The reason given is that in a country essentially democratic like Honduras an "upper house," or Senate is not deemed

The End of the War Near at Hand-Brazilian Currency-The Prospects of

The war will close soon; the Paragonyans will be well whipped; so well, I hope, as to leave the name of their Lopez dynasty with history alone. Both sides have fought courageously. The Paragonyans are giving way fact.

Burglaries are very numerous. Last night the safe of the Law Society was robbed of £300. A council of leading Orangemen has been held, at which it was decided to take measures of defease against the anticipated Fenian raid. Navigation open. Weather pleasant and sunny

Brownsville.

Brownsville.

The mess, stores and munitions of war are furnished by persons under your command. Escobeda's pieces are worked by guaners from our, ar ho are not mustered out of service.

Escusarianties Weather at Salitimore.

RALTIMORE, Monday, Dec. 4, 1865.

This has been a most remarkable day, the atmosphere equaling the warmth of Summer. At noon the thermometer, exposed to the direct rays of the sun, rese to 108 degrees.